```
* * * * * * * * * *   Welcome to STN International   * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1          Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  DEC 01  ChemPort single article sales feature unavailable
 NEWS  3  APR 03  CAS coverage of exemplified prophetic substances
                  enhanced
 NEWS  4  APR 07  STN is raising the limits on saved answers
 NEWS  5  APR 24  CA/CAplus now has more comprehensive patent assignee
                  information
 NEWS  6  APR 26  USPATFULL and USPAT2 enhanced with patent
                  assignment/reassignment information
 NEWS  7  APR 28  CAS patent authority coverage expanded
 NEWS  8  APR 28  ENCOMPLIT/ENCOMPLIT2 search fields enhanced
 NEWS  9  APR 28  Limits doubled for structure searching in CAS
                  REGISTRY
 NEWS 10  MAY 08  STN Express, Version 8.4, now available
 NEWS 11  MAY 11  STN on the Web enhanced
 NEWS 12  MAY 11  BEILSTEIN substance information now available on
                  STN Easy
 NEWS 13  MAY 14  DGENE, PCTGEN and USGENE enhanced with increased
                  limits for exact sequence match searches and
                  introduction of free HIT display format
 NEWS 14  MAY 15  INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB enhanced with Chinese legal
                  status data
 NEWS 15  MAY 28  CAS databases on STN enhanced with NANO super role in
                  records back to 1992
 NEWS 16  JUN 01  CAS REGISTRY Source of Registration (SR) searching
                  enhanced on STN

 NEWS EXPRESS MAY 26 09 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.4,
              AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 06 APRIL 2009.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:27:07 ON 12 JUN 2009

=> file reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                 SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                        ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      0.22       0.22

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   10 JUN 2009  HIGHEST RN 1155458-91-5
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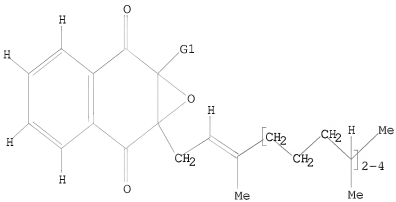
=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10542914-RCE.str

L1   STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l1
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1   STR



G1 Me,Et

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

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SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 13:27:51 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -   1 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED   1 ITERATIONS   0 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 1 TO   80
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 0 TO   0

L2   0 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> s l1 full
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 13:27:56 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -   36 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 36 ITERATIONS 10 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L3 10 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 185.88 186.10

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:28:00 ON 12 JUN 2009
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 12 Jun 2009 VOL 150 ISS 25
FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 Jun 2009 (20090611/ED)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Feb 2009
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2009

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http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html

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=> file zcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 0.50 186.60

FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:28:06 ON 12 JUN 2009
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 12 Jun 2009 VOL 150 ISS 25
FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 Jun 2009 (20090611/ED)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Feb 2009
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2009

ZCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
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substance identification.

=> s l3
L4   186 L3

=> file reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS   SINCE FILE   TOTAL
                                                        ENTRY   SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST   0.07   186.67

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:28:29 ON 12 JUN 2009
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 10 JUN 2009 HIGHEST RN 1155458-91-5
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 10 JUN 2009 HIGHEST RN 1155458-91-5

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

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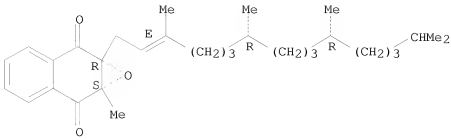
REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document. For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

=> d l3 scan

L3   10 ANSWERS   REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
IN   Naphth[2,3-b]oxirene-2,7-dione, 1a,7a-dihydro-1a-methyl-7a-(3,7,11,15-
     tetramethyl-2-hexadecenyl)-, [1aS-[1aα,7aα(2E,7S*,11S*)]]-
     (9CI)
MF   C31 H46 O3

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):10

L3 10 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
IN Naphth[2,3-b]oxirene-2,7-dione-2-18O,
    1a,7a-dihydro-7a-methyl-1a-(3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecenyl)-, (E)-
    (9CI)
MF C31 H46 O3

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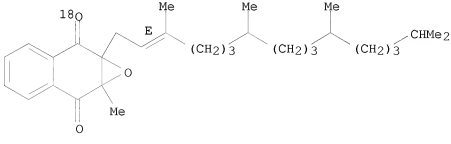
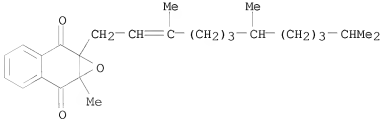


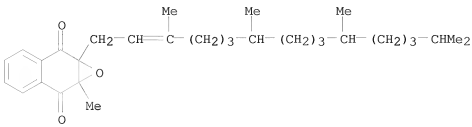
L3 10 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
IN Naphth[2,3-b]oxirene-2,7-dione, 1a,7a-dihydro-1a-methyl-7a-(3,7,11-
    trimethyl-2-dodecen-1-yl)-
MF C26 H36 O3



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L3 10 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

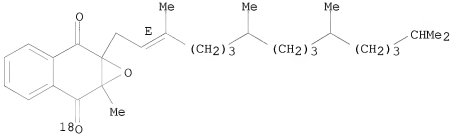
IN Naphth[2,3-b]oxirene-2,7-dione, 1a,7a-dihydro-1a-methyl-7a-(3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecenyl)-, [1aR-[1aα,7aα(2E,7R*,11R*)]]-(9CI)
MF C31 H46 O3



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

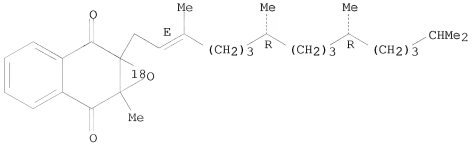
L3 10 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
IN Naphth[2,3-b]oxirene-2,7-dione-2-18O,
1a,7a-dihydro-1a-methyl-7a-(3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecenyl)-, (E)-(9CI)
MF C31 H46 O3

Double bond geometry as shown.

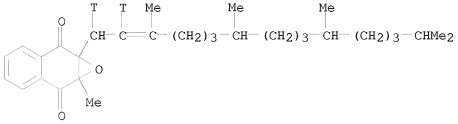


L3 10 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
IN Naphth[2,3-b]oxirene-2,7-dione-1-18O,
1a,7a-dihydro-1a-methyl-7a-(3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecenyl)-,
[7a(2E,7R,11R)]-[partial]- (9CI)
MF C31 H46 O3

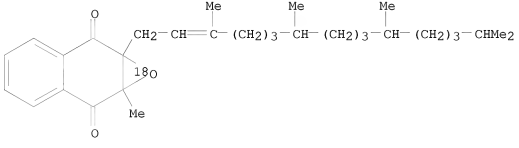
Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



L3 10 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
IN Naphth[2,3-b]oxirene-2,7-dione, 1a,7a-dihydro-1a-methyl-7a-(3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecenyl-1,2-t2)- (9CI)
MF C31 H44 O3 T2

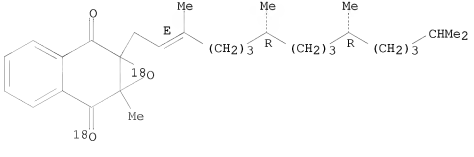


L3 10 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
IN Naphth[2,3-b]oxirene-2,7-dione-1-18O,
1a,7a-dihydro-1a-methyl-7a-(3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecenyl)- (9CI)
MF C31 H46 O3



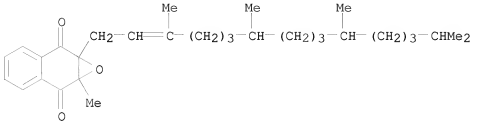
L3 10 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
IN Naphth[2,3-b]oxirene-2,7-dione-1,2-18O2,
1a,7a-dihydro-1a-methyl-7a-(3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecenyl)-,
[7a(2E,7R,11R)]-[partial]- (9CI)
MF C31 H46 O3

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



L3 10 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

IN Naphth[2,3-b]oxirene-2,7-dione, 1a,7a-dihydro-1a-methyl-7a-(3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecen-1-yl)-
MF C31 H46 O3



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ALL ANSWERS HAVE BEEN SCANNED

=> file zcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.48	187.15

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 12 Jun 2009 VOL 150 ISS 25
FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 Jun 2009 (20090611/ED)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Feb 2009
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2009

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=> s l3
L5 186 L3

=> s l5 not py > 2003

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       7378592 PY > 2003
L6          163 L5 NOT PY > 2003

=> l6 and treatment
L6 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l6 and treatment
       2607136 TREATMENT
L7            9 L6 AND TREATMENT

=> d l7 ibib abs hitstr 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 9 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 9  ZCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:667430  ZCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          137:195570
TITLE:                    Methods of treating chronic inflammatory diseases
                          using carbonyl trapping agents
INVENTOR(S):              Shapiro, Howard K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       USA
SOURCE:                   U.S., 23 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 473,786,
                          abandoned.
                          CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   5
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     --------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
     US 6444221           B1    20020903    US 1999-416120          19991012
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                      US 1992-906909      B2 19920630
                                            US 1995-473786      B2 19950607
OTHER SOURCE(S):          MARPAT 137:195570
AB   These and other objects of this invention are achieved by providing a
     novel method and compns. for the clin. treatment of chronic
     inflammatory diseases.  This invention involves use of systemically
     administered compns. which include primary amine derivs. of benzoic acid
     as carbonyl trapping agents.  These primary therapeutic agents act by
     chemical binding to and sequestering the aldehyde and/or ketone products of
     lipid peroxidn.  Increased levels of lipid peroxidn. have been repeatedly
     demonstrated as a part of the non-enzymic "inflammatory cascade" process
     which underlies the secondary etiol. of chronic inflammatory diseases.
     P-Aminobenzoic acid (or PABA) is an example of the primary therapeutic
     agent of the present invention.  PABA has a small mol. weight, is water
soluble,
     has a primary amine group that reacts with carbonyl-containing metabolites
     under physiol. conditions and is tolerated by the body in relatively high
     dosages and for extended periods.  The carbonyl sequestering agents are
     used in combination with at least one co-agent to produce an addnl.
     beneficial physiol. effect of an anti-inflammatory nature.  Such compns.
     are administered systemically entirely via the oral route.  Co-agents of
     the present invention include anti-oxidants and free radical trapping
     compds. (e.g., α-tocopherol), compds. having indirect anti-oxidant
     activity (e.g., selenium), vitamins (e.g., pyridoxine HCl), compds. which
     facilitate kidney drug elimination (e.g., glycine), metabolites at risk of
     depletion (e.g., pantothenic acid), sulfhydryl containing chems. (e.g.,
     methionine), compds. which facilitate glutathione activity (e.g.,
     N-acetylcysteine), and non-absorbable polyamine co-agents (e.g.,
     chitosan).
```
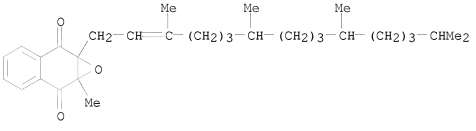
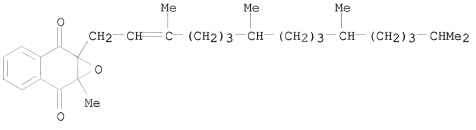

IT 25486-55-9, Vitamin K1 oxide
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods of treating chronic inflammatory diseases using primary amine derivs. of benzoic acid as carbonyl trapping agents and combination with other agents)
RN 25486-55-9 ZCAPLUS
CN Naphth[2,3-b]oxirene-2,7-dione, 1a,7a-dihydro-1a-methyl-7a-(3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecen-1-yl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 9 ZCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:511418 ZCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:111418
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 113:18777a,18780a
TITLE: Vitamin K1 2,3-epoxide and quinone reduction: mechanism and inhibition
AUTHOR(S): Preusch, Peter C.; Smalley, David M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Akron, Akron, OH, 44325, USA
SOURCE: Free Radical Research Communications (1990), 8(4-6), 401-15
CODEN: FRRCEX; ISSN: 8755-0199
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The chemical and enzymic pathways of vitamin K1 epoxide and quinone reduction have been investigated. Na borohydride treatment resulted in carbonyl reduction generating relatively stable compds. that did not proceed to quinone in the presence of base. NAD(P)H:quinone oxidoreductase (DT-diaphorase) reduction of vitamin K to the hydroquinone was a significant process in intact microsomes, but 1/5th the rate of the dithiothreitol (DTT)-dependent reduction No evidence was found for DT-diaphorase catalyzed reduction of vitamin K1 epoxide, nor was it capable of mediating transfer of electrons from NADH to the microsomal epoxide reducing enzyme. Purified diaphorase reduced detergent-solubilized vitamin K1 10-5 as rapidly as it reduced dichlorophenylindophenol (DCPIP). Reduction of 10 μM vitamin K1 by 200 μM NADH was not inhibited by 10 μM dicoumarol, whereas DCPIP reduction was fully inhibited. In contrast to vitamin K3 (menadione), vitamin K1 (phylloquinone) did not stimulate microsomal NADPH consumption in the presence or absence of dicoumarol. DTT-dependent vitamin K epoxide reduction and vitamin K reduction were shown to be mutually inhibitory reactions, suggesting that both occur at the same enzymic site. On this basis, a mechanism for reduction of the quinone by thiols is proposed. Both the DTT-dependent reduction of vitamin K1 epoxide and quinone, and the reduction of DCPIP by purified DT-diaphorase were inhibited by dicoumarol, warfarin, lapachol, and sulfaquinoxaline.
IT 25486-55-9, Vitamin K1 2,3-epoxide
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reduction of, by sodium borohydride and by microsomal vitamin K epoxide reductase in dithiotreitol presence)

RN 25486-55-9 ZCAPLUS
CN Naphth[2,3-b]oxirene-2,7-dione, 1a,7a-dihydro-1a-methyl-7a-(3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecen-1-yl)- (CA INDEX NAME)

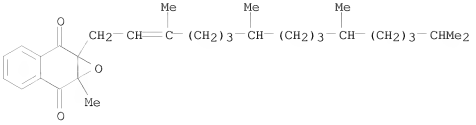


L7 ANSWER 3 OF 9 ZCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:610334 ZCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:210334
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 111:34779a,34782a
TITLE: Diagnostic importance of vitamin K1 and its epoxide measured in serum of dogs exposed to an anticoagulant rodenticide
AUTHOR(S): Mount, Michael E.; Kass, Philip H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Vet. Med., Univ. California, Davis, CA, 95616, USA
SOURCE: American Journal of Veterinary Research (1989), 50(10), 1704-9
CODEN: AJVRAH; ISSN: 0002-9645
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Administration of vitamin K1, s.c., to anticoagulant-poisoned (diphenadione) dogs provided diagnostic information within 4 h, when vitamin K1 and its epoxide were measured in canine sera. Twelve dogs (2 groups of 6) were given 2.5 mg of diphenadione/kg for 3 days. Dogs were treated with vitamin K1, 2.5 or 5 mg/kg/day s.c. for 21 days, and their responses were compared. Four nonexposed control dogs were given 5 mg of vitamin K1/kg/day. Serum concentration of vitamin K epoxide was significantly higher in diphenadione-exposed dogs than in control dogs 1 to 4 h after the initial vitamin K1 treatment on day 4. Vitamin K epoxide/vitamin K1 ratios were similarly higher and became more distinct. Cessation of vitamin K1 therapy on day 24 resulted in prolongation of one-stage prothrombin times in diphenadione-exposed dogs, becoming clearly evident on day 27. Serum vitamin K1 concns. were not detectable on day 27 in diphenadione-exposed dogs, whereas serum vitamin K1 concns. were readily detectable in control dogs. One-stage prothrombin time changes, during days 24 to 32, indicated 5 mg of vitamin K1/kg provided better protection than did 2.5 mg of vitamin K1/kg. Coagulopathy in the dogs was resolved by day 32.

IT 25486-55-9
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of blood serum, in diphenadione-poisoned dogs treated with vitamin K1)

RN 25486-55-9 ZCAPLUS
CN Naphth[2,3-b]oxirene-2,7-dione, 1a,7a-dihydro-1a-methyl-7a-(3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecen-1-yl)- (CA INDEX NAME)

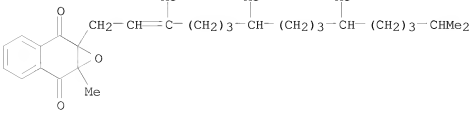


L7 ANSWER 4 OF 9 ZCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:453769 ZCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:53769
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 101:8351a,8354a
TITLE: Formation of 3-hydroxy-2,3-dihydrovitamin K1 in vivo: relationship to vitamin K epoxide reductase and warfarin resistance
AUTHOR(S): Preusch, Peter C.; Suttie, John W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Agric. Life Sci., Univ. Wisconsin, Madison, WI, 53706, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Nutrition (1984), 114(5), 902-10
CODEN: JONUAI; ISSN: 0022-3166
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB 3(2)-Hydroxy-2,3-dihydrovitamin K1 (I) [82162-05-8] was isolated and identified by comparison of its UV, mass spectra, and high-performance liquid chromatog. (HPLC) retention times with those of synthetic stds., and by its characteristic conversion to vitamin K1 quinone on treatment with the base triethylamine. I is formed from the vitamin K1 epoxide [25486-55-9], not from the vitamin K1 quinone, and can represent up to 3.5% of the dose and 13% of hexane-extractable metabolites present in liver 1 h after injection of 330 μg vitamin K1 epoxide/kg body weight It is formed in both normal and warfarin [81-81-2]-resistant rat strains, but to a significantly greater extent in the latter. Unlike the I formed by warfarin-resistant rat liver microsomes in vitro, the metabolite formed from racemic vitamin K epoxide in vivo was not optically active, nor was its formation inhibited by coumarin anticoagulants under conditions that completely blocked vitamin K epoxide reduction in vivo. On this basis, I formation in vivo differs from its formation in vitro; it is not a product of vitamin K epoxide reductase in vivo, but of some other possibly nonenzymic reaction.

IT 25486-55-9
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hydroxydihydrovitamin K1 formation from, by rats, warfarin resistance in relation to)

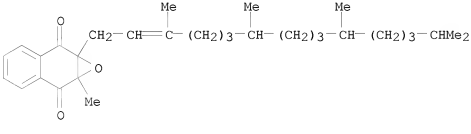
RN 25486-55-9 ZCAPLUS
CN Naphth[2,3-b]oxirene-2,7-dione, 1a,7a-dihydro-1a-methyl-7a-(3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecen-1-yl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 5 OF 9 ZCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:528280 ZCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:128280
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 95:21435a,21438a
TITLE: Chemical model studies for the mechanism of vitamin K epoxide reductase
AUTHOR(S): Silverman, Richard B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Northwestern Univ., Evanston, IL, 60201, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1981), 103(19), 5939-41
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Chemical studies for the mechanism of vitamin K epoxide reductase proposed previously are described using 2,3-dimethyl-1,4-naphthoquinone 2,3-epoxide (I) as a model for vitamin K epoxide. Treatment of I at room temperature with ethanethiol under acidic or basic conditions gives 2,3-dimethyl-2-ethylthio-3-hydroxy-2,3-dihydro-1,4-naphthoquinone (II), the product of epoxide ring opening by ethanethiol. The reaction of II at room temperature with Na ethylthiolate resulted in the rapid formation of 2,3-dimethyl-1,4-naphthoquinone, the reductive elimination product, and diethyldisulfide. These model reactions suggest that the enzyme-catalyzed mechanism proposed previously is quite plausible.

IT 25486-55-9
RL: PRP (Properties)
(model for)
RN 25486-55-9 ZCAPLUS
CN Naphth[2,3-b]oxirene-2,7-dione, 1a,7a-dihydro-1a-methyl-7a-(3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecen-1-yl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 6 OF 9 ZCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:73514 ZCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:73514
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 74:11886h,11887a
TITLE: Vitamin K activity of phylloquinone oxide
AUTHOR(S): Bell, Robert Gale; Matschiner, John T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Univ. Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, USA
SOURCE: Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics (1970), 141(2), 473-6
CODEN: ABBIA4; ISSN: 0003-9861
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

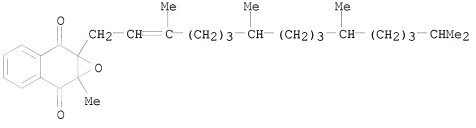
AB The biol. activity of phylloquinone oxide in vitamin K (phylloquinone) (I)-deficient rats was approx. the same as that of I. In warfarin-treated animals, I was an effective anticoagulant antagonist, whereas the oxide was not unless it was administered 15 min before warfarin. Warfarin markedly changed the metabolism of I, resulting in a large preponderance

of the oxide in the liver of anticoagulant-treated animals, suggesting that I oxide, because of structural similarity, may be an inhibitor of I and that warfarin exerts its anticoagulant effect by causing accumulation of the oxide.

IT 25486-55-9
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(vitamin K activity of, warfarin treatment in relation to)

RN 25486-55-9 ZCAPLUS

CN Naphth[2,3-b]oxirene-2,7-dione, 1a,7a-dihydro-1a-methyl-7a-(3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecen-1-yl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 7 OF 9 ZCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:63791 ZCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:63791

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:12357a-c

TITLE: Effect of progesterone on estrogen-induced hypercalcemia in the sexually immature pullet

AUTHOR(S): Wright, L. A.; Maw, W. A.; Common, R. H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Montreal

SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Animal Science (1959), 39, 137-44
CODEN: CNJNAT; ISSN: 0008-3984

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

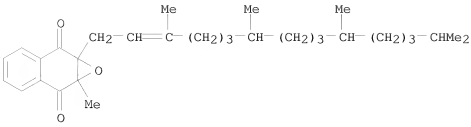
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Sexually immature crossbreed pullets were given daily intramuscular injections of 0.5 mg. estradiol benzoate (I) for 14 days. Injection of 0.025-0.10 mg. of progesterone (II) did not affect the hypercalcemia induced by I but these levels of II augmentated the increase of oviduct weight induced by I. Injection of 0.5 mg. II significantly increased the hypercalcemia, but had no effect on oviduct weight induced by I. Hypercalcemia induced by 0.5 mg. I daily for 14 days was not affected by 0.05-0.10 mg. II daily, even though these levels of II significantly increased the augmentated oviduct weight induced by I. Injection of 0.5 mg. II daily increased the I-induced hypercalcemia significantly. As the dosage of II increased oviduct weight increased to a maximum and then declined.

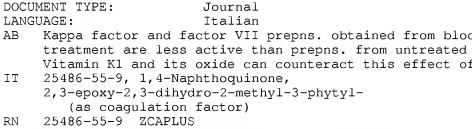
IT 25486-55-9
(Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))

RN 25486-55-9 ZCAPLUS

CN Naphth[2,3-b]oxirene-2,7-dione, 1a,7a-dihydro-1a-methyl-7a-(3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecen-1-yl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 8 OF 9 ZCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1955:20717 ZCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 49:20717
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 49:4105a-b
TITLE: Vitamin K and new coagulation factors
AUTHOR(S): De Nicola, Pietro
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Pavia, Italy
SOURCE: 3a Giornata sci., Consiglio nazl. richerche, Convegno vitamine, Milan (1953), (Suppl. to Ricerca sci., Anno 23), 754-9
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Italian
AB Kappa factor and factor VII prepns. obtained from blood after dicumarol treatment are less active than prepns. from untreated animals. Vitamin K1 and its oxide can counteract this effect of dicumarol.
IT 25486-55-9, 1,4-Naphthoquinone, 2,3-epoxy-2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-3-phytyl- (as coagulation factor)
RN 25486-55-9 ZCAPLUS
CN Naphth[2,3-b]oxirene-2,7-dione, 1a,7a-dihydro-1a-methyl-7a-(3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecen-1-yl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



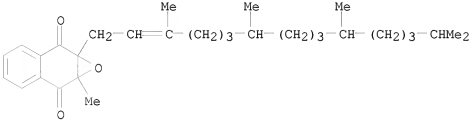
L7 ANSWER 9 OF 9 ZCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1944:29408 ZCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 38:29408
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 38:4313i,4314a
TITLE: Treatment of dicoumarol-induced hypoprothrombinemic hemorrhage with vitamin K1 oxide
AUTHOR(S): Lucia, S. P.; Aggeler, P. M.
SOURCE: Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine (1944), 56, 36-7
CODEN: PSEBAA; ISSN: 0037-9727
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB In a human subject, hypoprothrombinemia and the secondary hemorrhagic phenomena induced by multiple large doses of dicoumarol appeared to be corrected by the intravenous injection of a single dose of 500 mg. of vitamin K1 oxide. After a latent period of 4 hrs. there was a marked

elevation of the prothrombin level, but full recovery required about 5 days.

IT 25486-55-9, 1,4-Naphthoquinone, 2,3-epoxy-2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-3-phytyl- (hypoprothrombinemic hemorrhage treatment with)

RN 25486-55-9 ZCAPLUS

CN Naphth[2,3-b]oxirene-2,7-dione, 1a,7a-dihydro-1a-methyl-7a-(3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecen-1-yl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



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54557 LESION
L8 0 L6 AND LESION

=> s l6 and lesions
107892 LESIONS
L9 1 L6 AND LESIONS

=> d l9 ibib abs

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 1 ZCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1943:42537 ZCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 37:42537
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 37:6717b
TITLE: Medical progress. Skin changes of nutritional origin
AUTHOR(S): Jeghers, Harold
SOURCE: New England Journal of Medicine (1943), 228, 678-86,714-23
CODEN: NEJMAG; ISSN: 0028-4793
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB The diseases discussed include carotenemia, phrynoderma, keratosis follicularis, ichthyosis, Sjogren's syndrome, cheilosis, angular stomatitis, purpura of vitamin-deficiency origin, palmar erythema and "dyssebacia." 167 references.

=> file medline

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-8.20	-8.20

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 Jun 2009 (20090611/UP). FILE COVERS 1949 TO DATE.

MEDLINE and LMEDLINE have been updated with the 2009 Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) vocabulary and tree numbers from the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM). Additional information is available at

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd08/nd08_medline_data_changes_2009.html.

On February 21, 2009, MEDLINE was reloaded. See HELP RLOAD for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

See HELP RANGE before carrying out any RANGE search.

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          8986 K1
        157467 OXIDE
L10          91 VITAMIN K1 OXIDE
                (VITAMIN(W)K1(W)OXIDE)

=> s l10 and dermatol?
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L11          0 L10 AND DERMATOL?

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L12          0 L10 AND DERMAT?

=> s l6 and dermat?
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       3653220 PY > 2003
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L13          0 L6 AND DERMAT?

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